

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The October term of this court commenced on Monday last. Chief Justice Lee and Associate Justice I. on the bench. Associate Justice Andrews was prevented by illness from attending.

The cases brought before the court, will be found reported in another column, and possess but little interest. Those in which foreigners were concerned, were but five in number; one for perjury, two for smuggling, one for assault with a dangerous weapon, and one of assault. Several upon the calendar were settled out of court.

The above were disposed of on Monday and Tuesday, and the remaining cases, all of natives, occupied Wednesday and Thursday, when the court adjourned to the first Monday in January, 1853.

It is a remarkable fact, in connection with the business of the Superior Court, that but one verdict has been set aside since its organization, as contrary to the law and evidence. This fact is highly creditable to the jurors, who have sat upon the cases brought before them, and clearly proves that they have been governed by principle and not by passion or prejudice. It is also an evidence of the rare ability of the Presiding Judge of this court, whose charges to the jury are invariably of such a clear and distinct nature, that a jury has little difficulty in coming at the merits of the case.

Honolulu, is pre-eminently a law-abiding community, as the above remarkable fact proves. Its business men are all interested in having it so, and are ever ready to demonstrate their desire by sustaining the laws, and punishing crime, without fear or favor. This gives confidence to everybody, in the integrity of the court and jurors, and has prevented all cavil in regard to the prompt and proper administration of justice; it has also engendered a feeling of security, both for person and property, which is one of the greatest blessings any community can enjoy. On the contrary, where criminals have gone "unwhipped of justice," where juries have proved venal or reckless, we have but to refer our readers to San Francisco, in 1851, for the deplorable consequences. Mob-law, vigilance committees, and a sense of utter insecurity, for property and life, were the results; and they have left their deep impress upon the minds of the actors, which many years will not efface.

In fact, it is somewhat doubtful whether men were active in those peculiar times, who took the law into their own hands, (however necessary it may have seemed,) apprehended, tried, convicted and executed criminals by a summary process, will ever again fully submit to the law's supremacy, with confidence, as good citizens. The moral effect of such a state of anarchy will be much more enduring than its outward manifestation. It may not again exhibit itself in the assumption of all the attributes of the judiciary and executive, but its effect upon individuals will be to render them restive under decisions adverse to their own interests, while just in themselves.

The terrible state of society, alluded to in San Francisco, was confessedly induced by a want of confidence in the judiciary, and in the corruption of its executive officers. While the most infamous crimes were committed, convictions could not be had; or if obtained, the escape of the criminal, before the penalty of the law could be executed upon him, effectually thwarted the ends of justice, and thoroughly destroyed all confidence in the constituted authorities. The result was natural, though most deplorable.

We congratulate our island community on this point, while we urge them to continue to do their duty, as jurors, in sustaining this high tone, our judiciary has established for itself, since its regular organization. On this subject there can be no diversity of opinion, except in the minds of the vicious. Where the court is impartial in its administration of justice, alike to all, and where juries are governed by principle, in sustaining the laws, and are not influenced by passion and prejudice, they will carry with them the moral approval of the community, and be sustained by its sanction. While their sympathies may be excited, and their feelings strongly urged to swerve from the straight-forward decision, their oath, their duty to society, their regard for the supremacy of the law, will compel them to meet the emergency, however repugnant the duty.

It is to this point we would urge the necessity of coming up, as the only safe one to the interests of all, and safe to the peace and security of the community at large. The experience of the past augurs well for the future; and from the fact stated before, that but one verdict has ever been set aside, we infer that those who act as jurors go into court with a correct understanding of the responsibility that rests upon them, and with a determination to sustain it honestly and conscientiously. If a few complain, we have only to ask,

"Who ever felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law?"

FURIOUS RIDING.
The law against fast riding, applies alike to natives and foreigners; to residents and strangers; is one enacted for the protection of life and limb, and every way proper and necessary; and what is more, such laws exist in all civilized communities, where life and limb are cared for.

Its partial application to strangers, while residents and natives are permitted to go free, is charged by our correspondent. In this, he labors under a mistake. We have examined the records of the Police Court, and find that about ten out of every fifteen convictions for furious riding, are natives. Nor can strangers plead ignorance of the law, for a copy of the regulations of this port, is put on board of every foreign ship arriving here; and in this little pamphlet, it is distinctly stated, that "rapid riding in the streets, is prohibited, under a penalty of five dollars."

While we are in favor of removing all unnecessary burdens, we are by no means, in favor of relaxing those proper and salutary restraints, by which the lives and safety of the community are protected from the furious riding of reckless men, often influenced by liquor, to a degree of utter concern for consequences. And it should be known, that the limits of Honolulu extend a distance of one mile in every inland direction from the market-house. If our correspondent had occasion to visit the suburbs, in any direction, very often, he would see the propriety of the law, and the necessity of having it enforced strictly; and from the records of the Police Court, we should draw the fair inference, that no such partiality is practiced, as he alludes to.

Because foreigners are often seen in the custody of constables for furious riding, natives, it is falsely presumed, that the natives go free; but such is not the case. For the time, they are not, perhaps, apprehended; but as they are generally known, they are marked and brought up before the magistrate, and fined, without attracting the public attention, that the apprehension of foreigners excites. The proportion of native convictions is much greater than we have stated at those seasons of the year when there is but little shipping in port. As a matter of course, when there are from 1,000 to 2,000 sailors in port, this proportion is reduced nearer to an equality; as is the fact, in regard to the population.

BURDENS REMOVED.
"Standing in the way of the visits of ships, at our ports."

MR. EDITOR:—Under this head you communicated to us, in your paper of 25th inst., the gratifying intelligence, that the object of our petition had been granted by our authorities, and that in future, no obstructions would stand in the way of ships visiting our ports with passengers.

We are very sorry to perceive, that another burden, of a much more injurious nature, than the former, has sprung up; which is, a heavy taxation on foreigners touching at our port, in the shape of fines for fast riding, and other trifling commitments, not worth while mentioning here. Now if the citizens of this place, from our legislators and executors, down to the lowest class of Honolulu, allowed fast riding, it is very unjust, indeed, for foreigners for so doing, who besides have a claim on hospitality, and should receive a warning, before they are fined.

Abstractedly viewed, there is no harm in galloping—in other countries it is a thing of daily occurrence. We have not seen any of the furious riding the Amateur speaks of, but yet a great deal of brutality displayed on the part of the police officers.

SEVERAL MERCHANTS.
Police Office, Honolulu,
October 6th, 1852.

E. O. HALL, Esq.,
Editor Polynesian.
SIR:—In answer to your enquiry, respecting the proportion of natives to foreigners, fined in the Police Court of Honolulu, for fast riding, I beg leave to transmit to you, the following list, taken from my Police Record.

From the 1st Feb'y., to the 1st Oct., 1852, fines have been imposed on the following number of Natives, Foreigners.

Total, 147

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY SWINTON,
Prefect of Police.

A National Agricultural Society has been organized in Washington, with the prospect of being a vigorous coadjutor with State Societies in advancing the great interests it represents.

A Bill has been drawn, and was to be presented to Congress, for establishing a Department of Agriculture, as one of the Executive branches of the American Government, with its distinct Secretary and four Bureaus, with each its chief, as follows:

1. Bureau of the Science and practice of Agriculture.
2. Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry.
3. Bureau of Agricultural Mechanics, Manufactures and Commerce.
4. Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

Also, a Bill for establishing an Agricultural School in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, to be called the United States Agricultural Academy, with a model farm and plantation attached.

Five millions of dollars are demanded by the first of these acts, to carry its provisions into execution, and two millions for the latter. We have not noticed that any action by Congress has yet been taken upon these acts, and it is quite probable that none will be had until it again meets, in December next.

The new clipper ship *CONQUEROR*, of about 1,400 tons is announced to sail from Boston for this port in September. The *Conqueror* is owned by Messrs. Pierce & Hunnewell, and built by the same man who set up the R. B. Forbes. The famous voyage of the *Forbes* around the world in 217 days, is the best recommendation a ship-builder can have; and as the *Conqueror* is understood to be built with the same lines, enlarged we shall look for her within 100 days. The *Forbes* was 99.

The schooner *KALUSA*, one of the best of our island cruisers, has been sold, and is soon to leave for San Francisco to be employed as a Pilot boat. She was originally built for that very purpose, and was called the "Amonyma," or Pilot Boat No. 11 of Boston. We are sorry to lose so fine a vessel from the coasting fleet among the islands, where she has always been a great favorite, both for her speed and also for the quiet and careful manner in which she has been managed by Captain Antonio and her owner. May good fortune continue to attend her.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that quite a number of fine vessels are up for freight to the United States; among the rest, the *Brig NOBLE*, which took from this port a cargo of bone in 1850, made the passage in 111 days to New Bedford, and turned out her cargo in first rate condition.

We understand that all these vessels advertised have part of their freights engaged, and will probably fill up during the present shipping season.

MAIL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark *Whiton* sailed for Kauai on Wednesday, to take in stock and cargo for San Francisco. She will return to this port, and sail on the 16th, taking the United States mail.

The *Brig Baltimore*, Thop, is daily expected, and by her, the U. S. mail to the 20th of August.

The mail for Lahaina will close this P. M. at 3 o'clock, per *Manukawai*.

For Hilo and Kohala, this P. M., and also on Monday next.

For Kauai on Tuesday next per "Sea Dove."

Capt. L. Lyon, late of Honolulu, as Stockton, California. We cut the following from the *Stockton Journal*, of Sept. 3d.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mr. L. Lyon has just opened a store in Main street for supplying families with groceries, at retail. This is what has long been needed in Stockton; and we advise those who are in want of such things to give him a call. Ladies can purchase their own goods and have them sent home free of expense.

DR. DIX.—That the marriage of Edwin Forrest with a beautiful lady from the high circles of Philadelphia will shortly take place.

SUPERIOR COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1852.
Chief Justice Lee and Associate Justice I. on the bench.

The King vs. Wm. Jarrett. This case was called on for trial, but on the statement of Counsel that the defendant was too sick to be present, the court ordered it to be continued until the next term.

The King vs. Kepana, indicted for perjury.—This case was also continued, the crown Attorney stating that the prisoner lay at the point of death.

The King vs. Aaron Gregg. Appeal withdrawn.

The King vs. Richard Fawcett, indicted for perjury. Verdict not guilty.

A. B. Bates Esq. for the crown.
J. D. Blair Esq. for the defendant.

The King vs. Antonio Manuel, indicted for smuggling spirituous liquors at Waianae in May last. Verdict of not guilty.

A. B. Bates Esq. for the crown.
J. Montgomery and J. D. Blair Esqrs. for the defendant.

The King vs. J. H. Wood, indicted for an assault and battery on a coolie with a deadly weapon.—It appeared in evidence that the defendant, who had been greatly annoyed by a gang of coolies who came to his house, night after night to visit his servants and deprive them of their lodgings, had repeatedly warned them to keep away or he would whip them. That not heeding his threats they came to his house on the evening of Sept. 1st, and again crowded Mr. Wood's coolies out of bed that he went to the servant's room, when the strange coolies fled to the room in front of his house. That Mr. Wood, having heard from Mr. Booth that there was no effectual way of driving away these coolies unless by pointing a gun at them, went into his house and brought out a revolver, two barrels of which he fired in the air, and that instead of being frightened, the coolies laughed and jeered at him. That he then lowered his pistol, intending to fire over their heads, but that it being a very dark night he was unable to see the coolies, and accidentally hit one of them in the calf of the leg, inflicting a slight injury.—That Mr. Wood regretted the accident, engaged a physician for the coolie, and did all in his power to administer to his comfort; and that the coolie soon recovered.

The defense urged was, that the shot was purely accidental, and that Mr. Wood had no intention of hitting the coolie.

Chief Justice Lee charged the jury, that the only question in the case was, whether the injury inflicted was done maliciously or not. That malice, in respect to the commission of any offense, not only included hatred, ill-will, and desire of revenge, but the acting with a reckless disregard or gross negligence of human life. That if the jury found that the defendant had acted with such disregard or gross negligence in firing his pistol, then he was guilty in the eye of the law, however free of evil intention.

The jury after a short absence found a verdict of guilty, earnestly recommending the defendant to the mercy of the court. The court said that the great object of the verdict in this case was to uphold the supremacy of the law, and teach persons that they could not carelessly fire pistols with impunity. That it was satisfied. The court felt confident that the defendant did not intend to hit the coolie, and should accordingly set on the earnest recommendation of the jury. That the law prescribed a fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and then proceeded to sentence the defendant to a fine of five dollars, and imprisonment for one hour.

A. B. Bates Esq. for the crown.
J. D. Blair Esq. for the defendant.

George A. Lathrop vs. Makakehu. This was an action based on a promissory note for \$125.—The plaintiff was unable to prove the signature of the note by the defendant, the subscribing witness thereto being absent, and consequently submitted to a nonsuit.

J. D. Blair Esq. for plaintiff.
A. B. Bates Esq. for the defendant.

J. C. Smith vs. John Smith and J. J. Halstead. This case was by order of the court referred to A. B. Bates, Robert Clouston and Henry Hackfield, their award to be entered on the judgment record of the court.

J. Montgomery Esq. for plaintiff.
C. C. Harris Esq. for defendants.

Henry Robinson vs. R. E. Wakeman. This case was settled, also the cases of *Henry Robinson vs. E. C. Jones*, *J. Starkey & R. C. Janion vs. Macy & Louzada*.

Henry Sea et al. vs. M. Kekuanaoa et al.—This case was tried, some two years since, and the jury having failed to agree, it was withdrawn from the calendar, as the parties wished to refer the same to arbitrators. Having failed in their wishes it was now restored to the calendar, and continued over to the next term for trial.

J. Montgomery and S. Burbank Esqrs. for plaintiffs.
A. B. Bates Esq. for defendants.

George A. Lathrop vs. Kiekie & Laela. This case was settled.

John T. Waterhouse vs. James Mann. This was an action on two promissory notes, and the defendant having made default of appearance, the court ordered the clerk to compute the amount due on the notes and enter judgment for the same.

C. C. Harris Esq. for plaintiff.

The King vs. Kolia—Nolle Prosequi entered by Counsel for the crown.

The King vs. Hiti indicted for Polygamy, guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of eighteen months.

The King vs. Kauhiki a woman indicted for Polygamy, guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of eighteen months.

The King vs. Kalamakee indicted for perjury. Verdict not guilty.

Kahiti vs. Kauhane This was a horse case tried at the last term, when the jury failed to agree. The case came up on an appeal brought by the plaintiff from the decision of Judge Kepana, and in having made default of appearance at this term the court ordered the decision of the circuit Judge to be confirmed.

Kalaahala attorney for defendant.

The King vs. Kukuueva indicted for furious riding, thereby endangering the personal safety of Upai. It appeared in evidence that the defendant was riding heedlessly up the valley with nothing but a rope round the nose of his horse, and that the horse being beyond his control, became furious and dashed to one side of the road, and struck Upai, an old woman, and knocked her down.

Chief Justice Lee charged the jury that if they found that the accused was riding heedlessly of the safety of others, with negligence and disregard of human life, he was guilty without showing any evil intention. That Upai and all other foot passengers had the right to travel in the middle or side

of the road, as they chose, and that it was high time these reckless riders were checked in their mad career. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of fifty dollars and to be imprisoned at hard labor until the same is paid.

MR. EDITOR:—I am one of those unfortunate individuals, who, without knowing the character, disposition and habits of coolies, have engaged their services for five years.

It is now fully ascertained and admitted, that they are very generally, if not universally a troublesome set of fellows. Some are cutting their own throats, (one of the least troubles) others threaten to cut the throats and burn the habitations of their employers. Some are constantly running away from their masters and employment, others are robbing their employers by day and night. Some are fighting among themselves, others, quarrelling and getting their heads broken by natives, and breaking theirs in turn.

While the most of them are prowling about all hours of the night, single and in companies, particularly in the suburbs of the town, entering and taking possession wherever they choose, gambling, thieving, &c., &c. Scarce a day passes, or has passed since their arrival among us that complaint has not been made of their thefts, quarrels, suicides or other misdemeanors. Their introduction is an admitted experiment, upon which is based to a considerable extent the prosperity of the kingdom; and it is an experiment, which, in my humble opinion, calls loudly for further discussion and a union of action by those immediately interested in their services. Whether those in my own employ have better dispositions, or are better treated, or better managed, I know not; but I have had no difficulty with them: while from others with whom I had no business, or they with me, hundreds of dollars would not make good the injury I have sustained within the last six months.

They have made forcible entry upon my premises, day and night, taken possession of my house or such portion of it as they chose, turning members of my own family out, plundering and destroying my property. One of these worthies threatened to my face to cut my throat and burn my house over my head, because I leisurely cut off my own bed, where he was leisurely eating. I accidentally injured, in ejecting from my premises, owing to the darkness of the night, so as to detain him from his work for a week, for which, notwithstanding I supplied his place by a substitute, and made every reparation desired by his employer, I have been dragged into court as a criminal; where, relying upon having justice meted out to me, and emitting until after the case was called, to employ counsel to defend me against a district attorney, "bound to convict," although "willing to admit no harm was intended to any one," I was condemned to a fine and imprisonment, and branded a felon.

What, I ask, is to be done? I have felt obliged for weeks, to sleep with a revolver at my bedside to defend my family and property against the assault of midnight incendiaries, thieves and assassins. It now turns out, these midnight marauders are to be upheld and justified, while peaceable citizens are punished for defending their own property and fire-sides. Are we to yield up quietly, our possessions, and tamely submit to the pleasure of these backed-up rascals, gamblers, thieves and cut-throats; or, are we to be hung, en masse, for defending our own. Far be it from me, to willfully violate any law of the land; but sir, I am under the conviction, that in this, as in other lands, the right of peaceable enjoyment of life and property is guaranteed to all; and for one, I feel bound to maintain that right or perish in the attempt.

I would suggest the propriety of a meeting of citizens employing coolies, to agree upon some plan for keeping them where they belong, before more of their vile threats are executed.

Feeling that I am the injured party, and that too, without the slightest provocation, on my own part, and that my case occupies a very erroneous position before the public, I trust you will do me the favor to give this a place in your columns, in gratification to myself, as well as to prevent similar occurrences, in future, by some action upon this, to me, important matter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. WOOD.

Honolulu, Oct. 5th, 1852.

MR. EDITOR.—It was my intention to respond more fully to your article in the last Polynesian in relation to the concentration of capital or forming stock companies for carrying on plantations.—It has seemed to me for some time, to be the only method that could be adopted to carry on successfully the planting interests of these islands.

The want of capital has been a serious complaint but it is believed that if the present surplus means could be concentrated, there would be a supply equal to the demand.

There are other enterprises, besides those of plantations that could be entered into if the means could be obtained. A good steam flour mill located upon one of our vacant wharf lots on the north side of the harbor, would find plenty of business as soon as completed, and would no doubt pay good returns for the capital invested.

At some future time I shall be glad to say more upon this subject.

MERCHANT.

COUNTERFEITS.—We have been shown a five franc piece, purporting to have been coined in the reign of Louis XVIII., of date 1814, said to be a counterfeit. It was certainly of light weight, and the figures of the date were rude and unworkmanlike, not corresponding with the rest of the coin in this respect. It is well for people to be on their guard in taking coins, for counterfeiting is now-a-days so skillfully performed, that even good judges are deceived by them.

It is also said that counterfeit American half dollars have been detected here recently in circulation, but none have fallen under our observation, and we cannot vouch for the truth of the information. But look out for them; they may be about.

SEPTEMBER 9.—A fair amount of business has been done among the jobbers to-day. We hear of no heavy transactions. Prices of Flour, Coffee, Barley and Sugar, remain firm at previous quotations. There is an active demand for Green Coffee, and sales are making by the 100 bags at 23c for best quality. Jobbing prices rule from 25 to 27c per lb.—Alta California.

MR. EDWARD RIDDLE, the projector of the coming "World's Fair" at New York, has disposed of his interest in it to the association, who now have the entire control of the enterprise.

FRANCISCO DE ARRANGO has been appointed Consul General of the Mexican Republic for the United States, to reside in New York, and recognized as such by the President.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamer *Lima*, of the R. P. S. N. Company, arrived at Panama on the 18th of August. We take the following summary of the news brought by her from the *Echo*:

A report was current in our streets yesterday, after her arrival that war had been formally declared between the Republics of Peru and Ecuador, which we found, on investigation, not to be correct; but we learn from good authority, on which the utmost reliance can be placed, that the Council of State of the Republic of Peru authorized and empowered the President to raise an army of 10,000 men additional to their present peace establishment, and to augment their naval power by every means, that the honor and dignity of their flag should be sustained at all hazards.

We also learn that the Peruvian navy is to be composed of six large men-of-war steamers, as many frigates, and a competent number of smaller vessels.

We learn, besides, that the Battalion "Junin," 500 men, strong, had been sent to Paiza by the Government of Peru, and that a large force was to follow, to occupy the frontier, probably 2000 men.

We understand that our worthy Governor, Gen. Thomas Herrera, who arrived in the "Lima," had an interview with Gen. Flores, at some point on the way, and that a few days ago despatches addressed to Gen. Herrera had been received in this city from Bogota, instructing him to take charge of the forces belonging to this Republic, along the frontier, and to hold himself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. This take, it altogether, looks like stirring times ahead.

From Lima we have advices to the 10th; from Paiza to the 14th. In the Lima papers we find a notice of the convening of the National Legislature of Ecuador, from which we learn that Gen. Urbina was, on the 17th of July, appointed President *interino*. It will be remembered by our readers that the term for which he was elected, expired some considerable time since, but owing to the internal troubles of the State, he was continued in the exercise of executive power with legal authority.

We observe, also, in the Lima papers, that considerable discussion has been had respecting the probable result of the Lobos Island excitement. Some of the papers say that numerous English merchants had petitioned their Government to secure a reduction in the price of guano, and said journals recommend that the grant of reduction be made, on condition that the British Government guarantee to protect the islands from the Yankees.

At several other points of the discussion, we note that the same fear of the depredations of American merchant vessels upon the guano is declared. Some, however, express the hope soon to receive assurances of sympathy, good faith and protection from the model Republic.

Among the arrivals by the "Lima" was Sr. Joaquin J. de Osma, Peruvian Minister, Plenipotentiary to the United States, and afterwards to the Court of Madrid. This gentleman was formerly in diplomatic service in England, and is expected to secure the acknowledgement of the Republic of Peru by Spain, towards which arrangement overtures are understood to have been made by the latter. Peru will be the first South American Republic that Spain has ever deigned, even in the most informal manner, to acknowledge. Has this anything to do with the action of Peru respecting Gen. Flores, the favorite of Spain?

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ASPENWALL AND PANAMA.—The Herald says the telegraph between Aspenwall and Panama will soon be in successful operation. The local government has granted to the company an exclusive right to construct the line, and it is estimated that the profits will be very handsome.

It is in contemplation to lay the wires underground, along the line of the railroad, and enclosing them within gutta percha.

We learn from St. John, N. B., July 26th, that destructive gales have visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An English bark was wrecked off Gaspe, by which eighteen persons lost their lives and it was reported that the armed schooner Alliance was lost near St. Paul's island, with all on board. Fifteen schooners had been lost, and twenty-five pilots drowned.

The *Ship Sovereign of the Seas*, Capt. L. McKay, sails this morning for San Francisco, with the largest cargo ever dispatched from this port amounting to about 2,050 tons of assorted merchandises, exclusive of stores for a year's voyage; and also, probably, with a larger freight list than ever before cleared from the country by one vessel. She carries a crew, including officers, of 103 men and boys, exclusive of the master, consisting of four mates, two boatswains, three carpenters, three stewards, two cooks, eighty able-bodied seamen before the mast and ten boys. This fine ship was built by Mr. Donald McKay of Boston, and notwithstanding her large tonnage, was loaded and dispatched by her agents, Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., in thirty working days. She leaves with a draft of 21 feet of water.—*Journal of Commerce*, 4th.

The U. S. steam frigate *Saranac*, at Philadelphia, and the sloop-of-war *Albatross* at Boston, have been ordered to the Bay of St. Lawrence, for the protection of American sealers in compliance with the request of Commodore J. C. Long, who is appointed to the command. The owners of fishing vessels in Newburyport have deputed two of their number to wait upon him immediately, and inform and advise him as to the nature and position of the fishing grounds and all matters pertaining thereto.

In India the Burmese war was raging as usual. Sir Charles Campbell, with a force of 4,000 men, was engaged in some hard fighting.

EXCHANGE.—Wanted Bills of Exchange on England and the U. S. of America. Apply to the undersigned at his residence in Nuanetsi st., opposite Dr. Rook's.

NOTICE.—I have in my possession a sum of money which was stolen from a person unknown to me. The owner by proving property and paying charges can have the same on application to me.

By Authority.

LIST No. 20 of Passports granted, published pursuant to section 5 page 126 of the new statutes, July 7.—Daniel Opunui and wife, gratis.

" 7.—Berita Kaikaula and wife, do.

" 10.—Daniela Keawepoole, do.

" 14.—Rev. A. Sturges and Lady, do.

" Rev. Luther H. Glick and Lady, do.

" Rev. Ephraim W. Clapp, do.

" Rev. Benj. G. Snow and Lady, do.

" John T. Gulick, do.

" James Kekela, do.

" 23.—Mr. Joseph M. Stone and child, do.

" 23.—Mr. Richard H. Bowlin, do.

" 24.—David N. Flitner, do.

" 24.—Thomas Batty Adams, do.

R. C. WYLLIE,
Foreign office.

Countries to which the above are natives:
Sandwich Islands, 6, United States, 6, Great Britain, 1. Total 13.

ALL parties concerned, are hereby notified that to remedy the evils and disorders in the King's personal accounts, arising from the ordering of goods in his name, unknown to him, it has pleased His Majesty to appoint a committee and trustees to examine all accounts against his Privy Purse, and to liquidate the same, so far as they may be just, and so far as present means may be available.